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THE TABLET.——No. C.

"Fortune maintains a kind of rivalſhip with wiſdom."

TO diſcover preciſely the cauſes of the different degrees of ſucceſs which attend the affairs of men, is beyond the reach of human ſagacity. There is ſuch a blend of good fortune and good management requiſite to maintain a proſperous courſe in life, that it is impoſſible to determine to which of them, a man is principally to aſcribe his proſperity. A great part of what is uſually called good luck, among men, is nothing more than the effect of meaſures dictated by a ſound judgment; and a great part of what is denominated bad luck is merely the reſult of folly or neglect. The few extraordinary inſtances, where men are ſuddenly elevated or depreſſed by a contingency which their agency did not controul, ſhould neither cheriſh the hopes of the fooliſh and indolent, nor damp thoſe of the prudent and induſtrious.

A prize in a lottery, or the death of a rich friend may throw a worthleſs fellow into affluence; but ſuch a circumſtance furniſhes no argument that Providence uſually beſtows its bleſſings, where they are not deſerved. Nor, on the other hand, where the ſubſtance of a diligent man is accidentally deſtroyed by fire or tempeſt, can it be inferred that diligence is not ordained in the conſtitution of nature, as the common road to wealth and diſtinction. Extraordinary events do not authoriſe general hopes or fears. There are in the natural world appearances which ſometimes work againſt the uſual courſe of things, but they never defeat the general tendency of the eſtabliſhed laws of nature. In the moral world likewiſe we often behold occurrences that ſeem to contradict the idea that Providence regulates the affairs of men by a well-ordered economy, that depends for its ſucceſs, principally on human agency.

That kind of rivalſhip which fortune maintains with wiſdom, ſhould operate upon men ſo as to ſtimulate their efforts, and improve their circumſpection. The lucky contingencies which render the progreſs of ſome perſons ſo ſmooth and proſperous are owing more than is commonly ſuppoſed to juſt calculations, and perſevering application. It is true, that many circumſtances occur where the effect of perſonal agency is not viſible; but ſtill there may be ſome remote connection between cauſes that appear hidden, and thoſe that are obvious. The chain of events is connected in ſuch a manner, that we can never know exactly the power that binds or ſeparates the links. We can however diſtinguiſh enough to ſatisfy a reaſonable mind, that in the ordinary run of affairs, happineſs is united with virtue; and intereſt is promoted by an attention to duty.

From the Virginia Independent Chronicle.

To NEW-ENGLAND, NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA *and* CAROLINA.

DEAR SISTERS,

I HAVE ſeen your familiar epiſtle, and really thought it muſt be the production of ſome enemy to the whole family. Under theſe impreſſions, I expected to ſee you all in an uproar, calling on the printer for the author. I conceived that your own credit, as well as the reputation of the family, required it; but by your ſilence you have convinced me that it is your own. Ah ſiſters! however treacherous your memories are, the world recollects when your cries of murder, rape, ſtarve, reverberated from pole to pole, and it is with a bleeding heart I recollect what numbers of my ſons fell in your defence. What can my dear ſiſters mean? Why am I twited in the teeth with many of my farms being untenanted, that I boaſt of the largeneſs of my purſe, and ſuch envious, malicious raving, as ſheweth what termgants my ſiſters are. I can tell them that ſo many of my farms would not have been untenanted if great numbers of my ſons had not fallen in their defence. And as for my being in debt, it is a proof that I have had credit; little thanks are due to thoſe who never had credit that they owe nothing. But I ſuppoſe my ſiſters think they have cured all by their great condeſcenſion in allowing ſome merit to my ſon George. To be ſure they ſhall have credit for that, but I can tell them that my ſons Dickey, Bill and James, too, are not to be brow-beaten or frightened by any of their bluſtering boys. I once thought that ſome of you my dear ſiſters, were very religious; but methinks you ſeem diſpoſed to convince the world that it is otherwiſe. Your levity, your wit and freedom with omnipotence is big with impiety. It is blaſphemous, and would have expoſed ſtrict civilized heathens to capital puniſhment. What do my ſiſters want? They have ſhared my bread with me when they were in want. I have given up a moſt important and valuable part of my farm for the benefit of the whole family. Has any of my ſons begged favors and courted exalted places and high employments? Where is it that the aching heart is throbbing for ſounding titles? And where does the ſentiment of well-born originate? Where is the thirſt for the diſtinction of birth and blood, which has made tyrants and oppreſſors of a few, while the multitude drag ignominious chains? Look at home, my dear ſiſters, before you upbraid me. You may if you pleaſe, make a compariſon between the beſt of your ſons and mine during the conflict, when all our farms were proſcribed. And you may, if you pleaſe, add to my diſgrace, by publiſhing a true ſtate of the expenditure from each of our purſes to pay the public debt, and to ſupport the copartnery, this, as things are now organized, is eaſily done, and this will fairly ſhew whether a local, partial, and parſimonious ſpirit did not govern in the clamor upon the propoſed tax upon m*****s.

Ah, ſiſters! my ſons are in a great meaſure proſcribed from a right to take any of the lands which I threw into the common ſtock. You will retort that my ſons will not come becauſe they muſt not bring their negroes.—Ay ſiſters! this is againſt the copartnery—the intereſt of the company requires that the land ſhould be free at leaſt to all the parties—but while my ſons are kept from the market, your ſons may perhaps purchaſe cheaper, and you have the choice of land more in your power. What allow the iniquitous the abominable ſlave trade to be carried on under the law of the land in ſome places, and proſcribe others from a right to bring their property with them, when perhaps the intention and deſign that many would have in going there would be to enable them to emancipate their poor ſlaves with propriety.—So it is urged that a poor ignorant ſlave who has not learned to provide for himſelf, and is totally ignorant of the arts which a deſigning world will impoſe upon him, is in a better condition under the care of a good maſter than he is like to be in on his own account.

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

THE propoſition for aſſuming the State debts being under conſideration.

Mr. SHERMAN. As the Secretary has given us the neceſſary information reſpecting the proviſion for payment of intereſt on the State debts--the aſſumption it is to be preſumed will be agreeable to the States in general; having them all placed on one footing, and one ſyſtem of revenue pervading the union—the reſources will be brought forward with more juſtice and equality, with more certainty and effect, than on any other plan---and the belief that this meaſure will be agreeable to the people is ſtrengthened by the idea that the States are averſe to exciſes---without which no proviſion can be made (except dry taxes) to pay the State creditors their intereſt; the ſubject has been fully diſcuſſed and I think that we are now prepared for a deciſion, and I cannot but hope that we ſhall adopt the propoſition before the committee.

Mr. Bland ſaid he had long been convinced that the propoſition before the committee involved a queſtion of the utmoſt importance to the peace, honor and tranquility of the United States. It is the gordian knot of indiſſoluble union, every plea of juſtice, policy and equity loudly call upon us to adopt the meaſure---and whether we do or not at the preſent time, certain it is, the time *will come* when we muſt do it. The State creditors have an equal claim with thoſe of the union—but if their demands are not attended to, if they ſhould be left without any proviſion for the intereſt on their ſecurities—that ſpeculation which has been ſo much reprobated by this houſe, will come in upon us like a flood—the State ſecurities will be depreciated to the loweſt ebb, and the creditors reduced to total deſpair of ever obtaining juſtice from their country. He thought that every poſſible degree of attention had been paid to the ſubject—that it had been thoroughly inveſtigated, and he hoped the committee would now come to a deciſion, the affirmative of the propoſition ſhould receive his hearty concurrence.

Mr. Page was oppoſed to the propoſition, as it involved the neceſſity of direct taxes and excifes---theſe he was afraid would ſerve to revive the ancient jealouſies of the States; thoſe jealouſies appeared to be ſubſiding and dying away; but this meaſure will have a direct tendency to revive them—beſides it will confirm the predictions of the enemies of the conſtitution, when they aſſerted that the general government tended to a conſolidation, and would eventually ſwallow up the State governments—he added many other remarks and wiſhed that the propoſition might be paſſed over.

Mr. Bland roſe to reply to ſome obſervations which had fallen from his Hon. colleague—he was ſurpriſed to find any gentleman ſo ſqueamiſh at this time of day on the ſubject of direct taxes—before the adoption of the conſtitution this ſqueamiſhneſs might have been proper; but ſince the ratification, all obſervations of that kind appeared to be entirely out of ſeaſon. It appeared to him from the firſt that the adoption of the conſtitution would neceſſarily abſorb all the efficient revenue of the United States.

This being the caſe, in what ſituation will you leave the creditors of the State governments? He then adverted to the particular merits of the State creditors, and ſaid that the State debts were in fact the debts of the United States---he replied to ſundry obſervations of Mr. Jackſon who had informed the houſe that Georgia had called in its ſecurities and ſunk them, and ſaid that the gentleman's account of the fate which attended the ſecurities of the State of Georgia, was directly in favor of the aſſumption---for it evidently ſhewed that the creditors of the States could not depend on receiving juſtice at the hands of the State legiſlatures; on the whole, he obſerved that he had waited to hear arguments in oppoſition to the meaſure which ſhould carry conviction to his own mind---hitherto he had not heard any ſuch arguments, and therefore he ſhould conſider himſelf fully juſtified, on the principles he before advanced, in voting for the aſſumption.

Mr. Page made ſome obſervations in reply to Mr. Bland, and obſerved that the obſervations he had offered were not the reſult of ſqueamiſhneſs, they were founded on facts and experience, which he thought fully juſtified the apprehenſions he had expreſſed.

Mr. Scot roſe and ſaid, that he was well aware that adopting the propoſition would operate in favor of ſome States, to the certain prejudice of others, and it would be well if a day of retribution could be fixed, that might equalize the buſineſs; but he could not look forward to that day---he feared it would never arrive; yet, under the impreſſion that it was a great national effort, and that the State debts were incurred in the common cauſe of the union, he would vote for the propoſition.

Mr. Lee was oppoſed to the propoſition, and for the following reaſons. He ſaid he did not ſee the neceſſity of inſiſting upon the aſſumption of theſe debts at the preſent moment. He had no doubt of the juſtice and policy of the meaſure, if it could be effected on *equal* and *juſt* principles, but if the aſſumption was not made on ſuch principles, it would operate in ſuch a manner as to countenance oppreſſion, and diſturb the public harmony. It is well known, Mr. Speaker, ſaid he, that the exertions of the ſeveral ſtates have been very unequal, and it is as well known that our preſent reſources are alſo unequal to the public demand: Sir, we muſt extend our reſources to make proviſion for the preſent debt of the union; we muſt extend them ſtill further if we aſſume the ſtate debts; and whatever ſyſtem of taxation may be propoſed, it will require two or three years to bring it into any thing like an effectual operation. He thought the moſt eligible mode of proceeding, would be, to adjuſt the accounts firſt, and after ſuch adjuſtment to pledge the faith of the union that they would aſſume the ſtate debts after the general account was liquidated and ſettled. He wiſhed to know, he ſaid, whether any inconvenience could ariſe from purſuing a line of conduct ſo rational in itſelf? Gentlemen had aſſerted, and he ſaw no reaſon to doubt their aſſertion, that theſe accounts might be ſettled in the courſe of two years, in which opinion the reſpectable officer coincided, who was the author of the propoſition; do gentlemen expect, continued he, that the neceſſary reſources can be provided in a leſs time than two years, there could be no one of information that could entertain the idea. If then, the accounts could be ſettled within the time that ſhould be allowed for the proviſion of the reſources upon which theſe debts were to be funded, he aſked, whether it would not be more prudent, as well as more likely to give general ſatisfaction, to make a proviſional adoption, or pledging the faith of the government to aſſume the debts at the expiration of two years. He ſhould therefore vote againſt the original propoſition, which, if negatived, he would then move a reſolution in ſubſtance to what he had expreſſed.

Mr. Vining. After the very full and able diſcuſſion, which this important queſtion has received, it is with diffidence and reluctance that I venture, eſpecially after my long but unavoidable abſence from the houſe, to obtrude myſelf at this time on the committee. When I reflect, however, that this abſence has been employed in purſuit of the beſt information which could tend to guide and aſſiſt my judgment, I feel ſome relief from my embarraſment. In viewing this ſubject as an abſtract queſtion of finance, and merely relative to the individual ſtates, I confeſs I behold it as in ſome degree operating injuſtice, and, in its effects, unequal; but when I conſider it in a more national point of view, as diffuſive of general advantages, and favorable to, perhaps the permanency as well as the intereſt of the union; I am compelled to yield ſmall local regards to a more enlarged and extenſive policy. But, continued he, in eſtimating thoſe local ſacrifices I would endeavor to compare the value of the object together with the certainty of attaining it, with the conſideration which is as an equivalent offered. In the preſent caſe ſome ſacrifices are to be made at the altar of accomodation and general convenience. By the ſtate which I have the honor to repreſent, thoſe ſacrifices will in proportion, be very great. She has not only provided for the intereſt of her particular debt, but has made conſiderable progreſs towards the payment of its principal. This places her in a peculiar ſituation; and, unleſs ſome modification ſhould be ultimately made, it might be conſidered as ſomewhat oppreſſive and unjuſt. But as for this modification, as far as it regards this peculiar caſe, I ſhall wait with a firm reliance on the juſtice and accomodating ſpirit of the houſe, until the bill ſhall be introduced, when, I truſt, ſuch proviſion will be made as will comport with the true intereſts of the United States. I confeſs, Sir, in the contemplation of this ſubject ſo many difficulties appear on every hand, that I yet feel myſelf at a loſs how to determine, or to what ſources to apply for ſafe information. I find the public mind influenced by ſo many and in ſuch oppoſite directions, that I find it difficult, if not impracticable, to furniſh myſelf with any guide from thence which can either ſolve my doubts or lead me to a ſatisfactory concluſion. The opinions of intelligent individuals are equally various and fluctuating: Thus ſituated I feel as if I were on a precipice ſurrounded with imminent dangers, and where a ſingle falſe ſtep might prove forever fatal.

In this dilemma, continued Mr. Vining, all that is left me, is fairly to balance, as far as my mind is able to embrace them, the inconveniencies with the advantages on both ſides, and from the reſult to form the beſt determination in my power. I believe, that on principles of ſtrict and rigid juſtice the aſſumption of the ſtate debts would be inadmiſſible; but there are caſes in politics, as well as in juriſprudence, where the *ſummum jus* would be *ſumma injuria*; and there are inſtances alſo in politics where partial evil may be conſidered as univerſal good, and, if there ever was a caſe of this kind, perhaps it is exhibited in the one now before the committee. I am alſo convinced, that a very conſiderable part of the debt which we are about to aſſume, has been in many inſtances improvidently, in ſome, unjuſtly incurred. The union has been charged with expences, the benefit of which has been ſolely appropriated to individual ſtates; and I ſenſibly feel, Sir, that conſiderable diſadvantages muſt neceſſarily ariſe to the meritorious and complying parts of the union to the benefit of thoſe which have not been ſo forward. It is alſo a painful anticipation to me, that by this meaſure a direct taxation may be ultimately ſuperinduced, in order to enable us to fulfil the engagement we now undertake; but I look upon this as a ſpeculative point, and place it at all events, at a very diſtant period, and even ſhould our apprehenſions upon this ſubject be realized, I find great conſolation from the facility of payment which ſuch an increaſed circulation will immediately produce, and from a policy which I ſincerely believe will contribute to the harmony of the union.

Upon the whole, Sir, as far as an unfiniſhed conſideration of this important ſubject will allow me to go—from the general and extenſive influence and affection which will immediately ariſe from

the great augmentation of the number of friends to the government—cemented by the tie of intereſt—from the uniformity of regulation, which will pervade your revenue ſyſtem—from a contemplation, alſo, of the ſtate debts, and the fair claim ariſing from thence to a general funding principle, I ſhall give to the reſolution my concurrence.

Thus have I diſcloſed to the committee ſome of the leadiug ideas which have influenced my determination. The nature, the novelty, and the importance of the object led me to conſider it upon a large and national ſcale. My ſentiments were in this view ſubmitted to the committee. I have launched my barque on the federal ocean, and will endeavour to ſteer her appointed courſe—and ſhould ſhe arrive at her deſtined port, with her invaluable cargo ſafe and unhurt, I ſhall not regret that in her voyage through theſe unexplored depths, ſhe may have loſt ſome ſmall ſhare of her rigging, which may be conſidered as a cheap purchaſe for the ſafety of the whole.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury for making proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit.

The firſt alternative in the 5th propoſition, was read with the amendment propoſed by Mr. Boudinot, viz.

To receive a certificate drawing an intereſt of 6 per cent per annum, payable in 10 years for the other ⅓ of the debt, which certificate ſhall be received as ſpecie, in payment for the lands in the weſtern territory.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that if the alternative propoſed by the Secretary, is adopted, one third part of the debt, principal and intereſt, will be extinguiſhed; but the amendment contemplates an encreaſe of the debt, for one third at an intereſt will in the courſe of 10 years amount to an enormous ſum. He adverted to th ſeveral alternatives, and ſuppoſed that among the number every deſcription of creditors will be ſatisfied. If the alternative ſhould be adopted, he ſhould move to ſtrike out the 20 cents per acre---to leave the price a blank in order to wait for the report of the Secretary on the ſubject of the weſtern territory.

Mr. Boudinot repeated his objection to the propoſal of bringing ſuch a quantity of lands to market.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid he had wiſhed the gentleman would have withdrawn his motion for ſtriking out the weſtern territory. He obſerved that the alternative propoſed by the gentleman would place the creditors in a much worſe ſituation than they would ſtand upon the plan of the report; the propoſition of the Secretary does not involve any compulſion---if the creditors chuſe to take the land, they can do it, if not, they may receive their 4 per cent. and wait for the reſidue till the reſources of the country are adequate to paying them. He ſaid that the ⅓ of the debt placed in the ſituation the gentleman propoſes, will amount to upwards of 40 millions in ten years---certificates iſſued on this plan will induce a ſyſtem of ſpeculation beyond all idea that any perſon can form.

Mr. Boudinot ſtill ſupported his motion and expatiated on the conſequences which would reſult from the adoption of the alternative.

Mr. Hartley. I wiſh not to throw unneceſſary embarraſſments in the way of the original motion to which the amendment under conſideration is offered. But ſome difficulties have ſuggeſted themſelves to my mind. I could wiſh they were obviated.

If the truth is as ſome gentlemen ſay, who advocate the reſolution without the amendment, that the weſtern lands are ſufficient to redeem one third of the debt, why not pledge them for the redemption, and place them under the direction of officers appointed by government to ſell or diſpoſe of them---and adminiſter the property inſtead of individuals---and let the money ariſing therefrom be applied to diſcharge the public debt?

I fear that the creditor who ſubſcribes to the redeemable fund agreeably to the reſolution, immediately puts one third of his debt in jeopardy; or at leaſt he can conſider it but of ſmall value.

Few men would act for themſelves and take up lands---and vefew caſes would bear the expence of an agency.

From the complexion of the report it appears that a reduction of intereſt is intended.

For as the redeemable alternative or propoſition is rather exceptionable for the reaſons which have been given, the creditors will be obliged to ſubſcribe to the irredeemable funds, and they will experience a loſs of near five per cent. for the ſuppoſed compenſation will go but a little way.

Poſſibly government may be charged with duplicity.

The original holder, the *bona fide* purchaſer, may perhaps have ſome reaſon to complain---ſix per cent. was promiſed, but one third is reduced.

I am alſo apprehenſive that other bad conſequences may follow the reduction of the intereſt.

Intereſt here is at ſix per cent. and not a ſufficient quantity of money to be loaned at that to ſupply the demand; the people will not wiſh to hold ſecurities which produce ſo ſmall an intereſt as four per cent.

In Europe money can be borrowed at three per cent.

Europeans will examine our funds and purchaſe our ſecurities at low rates. The revenues of America will be carried to foreign countries. We may in truth become the tributaries of foreign citizens to a great extent; to the great injury of the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the United States.

Thoſe difficulties have ſtruck me. I think with the gentleman from Jerſey, that the weſtern lands ſhould be pledged for the redemption of one third of the debt, and officers ſhould be appointed to diſpoſe of them---and that certificates, ſuch as are mentioned in the amendment, or ſomewhat ſimilar, ſhould be received in payment.

This might perhaps be offered as a ſeparate alternative---I am for the principle---and as the idea for a ſeparate alternative is not fully ſeconded, I ſhall, as at preſent informed, vote for the amendment---though I ſhall always hold myſelf open to conviction.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, for making proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit---the following propoſition was read, viz.

To have the whole ſum funded at an annuity, or yearly intereſt of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum on account both of principal and intereſt; and to receive as a compenſation for the reduction of intereſt, fifteen dollars and eighty cents. payable in lands, as in the preceding caſe.

The motion to reject the propoſition was diſcuſſed.

Mr. Sherman. This propoſition is to fund the debt at 4 per cent. and if the evidences of the debt are to go out of the country, I ſhould be in favor of having as much of it funded at that rate as poſſible. He thought the propoſition a favorable one in this view, and he was againſt ſtriking out.

Mr. Sedgwick. The irredeemable quality of this propoſition appears to be the chief objection in the minds of gentlemen---ſince it appears conceded on all hands, that a ſtrict literal compliance with the preciſe terms of the original contract at the preſent moment cannot be made, and a modification of it is the neceſſary reſult---it becomes a ſubject of enquiry how we ſhall beſt meet the ideas and acquieſcence of the creditors, and conciliate the approbation of our conſtituents. In this view, holding out different alternatives appears to be a proper meaſure, and among thoſe alternatives the principle of irredeemability ſeems to offer itſelf, as a mean of acquiring the concurrence of a particular claſs of creditors---others will prefer other modes of funding their demands---hence the advantage, propriety and juſtice of holding out various propoſitions; and as he was fully perſuaded that the public opinion would concur in every de ſion which appears to be the reſult of calm deliberation and a thorough inveſtigation of the State of our country and the circumſtances of our conſtituents, he doubted not that 99 out of 100, of the public creditors would ſubſcribe to the loan; the principle is not ſtrictly irredeemable---it provides for a gradual extinction of the debt, and within a period which will be as ſhort as any perſon can contemplate, as within the probable capacity of the country to do it.

Mr. Fitzſimons after premiſing that the ſeveral propoſitions appeared to depend on each other; ſaid, with reſpect to irredeemability, he had his doubts.

He did not think that this idea would meet the approbation of the people; on the other hand, they generally conceived that a public debt was a great public diſadvantage, and would be for getting rid of the burthen as ſoon as poſſible, the habitual mode of reflecting on this ſubject is oppoſed to a perpetual debt; I confeſs I have my difficulties reſpecting this principle; I could wiſh that the period could be ſhortened, ſo that the eventual extinction ſhould take place as ſoon as the abilities of the people would admit of it.

Mr. Madiſon was in favor of reducing the number of the alternatives, a ſimple, unembarraſſed ſyſtem is to be prefered.

Mr. Seney alſo objected to the adoption of the ſeveral propoſitions as in the report; it would render the funding ſyſtem complex, and introduce ſuch a ſeries of calculations, as to convert the whole into an intricate ſcience, which would be above the comprehenſion of perſons in general; and being made an object by particular perſons would give them great advantages in ſpeculating in the funds; for theſe reaſons he hoped the propoſition would be ſtruck out.

Mr. Sherman obſerved that if the whole debt was in the hands of the citizens of the United States he ſhould think it unneceſſary to introduce the irredeemable principle into the ſyſtem; but as between 4 and 5 millions are in the hands of foreigners, and it is as neceſſary that that part ſhould be funded as well as the reſt, to induce them to reloan at 4 per cent. and to accommodate ſome part of the plan to their ideas, he thought as this part of the ſyſtem would not operate to the injury of the United States he was in favor of its adoption. He thought it beſt that the debt ſhould be kept in the United States as much as poſſible: he conſidered it an unfavorable circumſtance to have it in the hands of foreigners; but as they were in poſſeſſion of ſuch a proportion he was for making the beſt terms that we could.

Mr. Page reprobated different propoſitions; he was in favor of a ſimple plain ſyſtem, commenſurate to the apprehenſion of men of plain, common underſtandings. He contraſted the different ſpecies of paper with different ſorts of coin, and ſhewed there was no ſimilarity.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

Sundry petitions were read, and laid on the table.

The Secretary for the Department of War laid before the Houſe ſundry reports on memorials and petitions from officers of the late army, which had been referred to him.

Hon. J. B. Aſhe, member from the State of North Carolina, appeared, was qualified, and took his ſeat this day.

The Houſe receded from their amendment to the amendment propoſed by the Senate to the Appropriation bill, and concurred with the Senate.

The amendment propoſed by the Senate to the bill, providing for the remiſſion of fines, forfeitures, and penalties in certain caſes, was read, and taken into conſideration

This amendment provides, that judgment on forfeitures incurred in particular caſes above a certain ſum, ſhould be ultimately referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General of the United States: With a proviſo granting full relief in caſes of ſeizure in future not juſtly founded.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) ſtated ſome objections to this amendment.

Mr. Livermore, was alſo oppoſed to it, as changing the principal of the bill altogether, and introducing an entire new act, very different from that paſſed by the houſe.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that it was true the propoſition of the Senate materially altered the bill; ſtill he thought it a real amendment: It will lengthen the proceſs; but it will eventually procuce ſtrict Juſtice, and tend more effectually to ſecure the revenue, and guard againſt impoſitions.

Mr. Goodhue objected to the propoſition, and obſerved, that ſo far from affording any relief, as contemplated in the bill, we ſhould be juſt as well of without any bill at all. He inſtanced the caſe of a perſon who ſhould happen to incur, unintentionally, a penalty in the State of Georgia; he muſt ſend to the ſeat of government to obtain a deciſion on his caſe---meantime from the periſhable nature of his cargo as may happen, his property at all events is ſacrificed---He hoped the amendment would not be acceded to.

Mr. Jackſon was oppoſed to it on ſimilar principles, and obſerved that he ſhould prefer that the judge of the diſtrict court ſhould be empowered to give a final determination; he conſidered the judge as competent as the officers of State at the ſeat of government ---and in a more reſponſible ſituation.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) ſpoke largely on the ſubject---and in oppoſition to the amendment.

Mr. Gerry objected to the propoſition as unconſtitutional---as the appointing the heads of departments as judges in this caſe, is to all intents and purpoſes eſtabliſhing a board of commiſſioners with judiciary powers; and is an indirect, and not very delicate attack on the power of the Preſident and the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Sedgwick was oppoſed to the former part of the amendment, but wiſhed that the latter part might be adopted. He diſſented from Mr. Gerry by obſerving that he conceived there was propriety in referring matters of this nature to officers *already* appointed.

Mr. Sherman propoſed a committee of conferrence.

Mr. Burke was in favor of the motion.

Mr. Lawrance entered into a general conſideration of the ſubject of fines and forfeitures. Theſe he obſerved were originally deſigned as guards to the ſafe and effectual collection of the revenue; and in this view they ought to be as nearly inevitable as is any ways conſiſtent with mercy to individuals, and juſtice to the public at large. The contemplation of a mitigation of theſe fines and forfeitures ought to be managed with a great deal of circumſpection---that ſuch difficulties may be thrown in the way of getting rid of thoſe forfeitures, as may prevent careleſs and incautious violations of the law; he added many more obſervations---and concluded by ſaying that he could wiſh the laſt part of the propoſition ſhould be adopted, but with reſpect to the former, he had not ſo fully digeſted the ſubject as to be able at the preſent time, to give his opinion---he wiſhed therefore that the bill might lay on the table for a few days.

Mr. Huntington ſaid he had always been oppoſed to the bill, as abſurd and improper---for if a law is neceſſary in the preſent caſe to mitigate fines, &c. incurred for breaches of the revenue law, we ſhall act inconſiſtently with ourſelves, if we do not paſs laws to abate puniſhments in other caſes. He believed no parrallel can be produced in any country of laws ſimilar to the one propoſed---it is referring matters of judicial determination to a chancellorate unknown to the conſtitution. He wiſhed therefore that the bill might be ſuffered to lie on the table---never more to be taken up---if a committee of conference is appointed, he had no doubt this would be the iſſue of the buſineſs.

On the queſtion being taken---the amendment of the Senate was diſagreed to.

A committee of conference was then appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Jackſon.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that a committee be appointed to conſider and report what proviſion ſhall be made for the ſupport of the officers of the ſupreme judicial court.

The motion was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Lee moved for leave to bring in a bill further to ſuſpend the operation of part of the collection and tonnage laws---the motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, the engroſſed bill making proviſion for perſons employed in the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations was recommitted to a ſelect committee. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

Sundry petitions were read.

Mr. Gilman of the committee of enrolment, brought in the bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1790, and the bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform rule of naturalization, enrolled---which had been examined by the committee, and found correct; the ſpeaker then ſigned the ſame.

A motion was then made that the houſe ſhould go into a committee of the whole on the bill reſpecting the South Weſtern frontiers. Some objection was made to the immediate adoption of the motion---as intereſting and important intelligence was daily expected from Governor Sinclair.

The motion being put was carried in the affirmative---and the galleries were thereupon ſhut.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Mr. Livermore preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Portſmouth, (N. H.) reſpecting certain duties on tonnage; and alſo praying that the diſtrict court may be holden in that place only.

In committee of the whole Houſe.---Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill to prevent the exportation of goods, not duly inſpected according to the laws of the ſeveral States, was taken into conſideration.

Mr. Livermore objected to the bill, as an unconſtitutional interference on the part of Congreſs with the powers of the reſpective States. The Conſtitution, ſaid he, has expreſsly reſerved to the ſeveral States the power of making their own inſpection laws, and the power of executing them is inſeparably connected: Thoſe laws will doubtleſs be executed without an interference on our part.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) obſerved, that the object of the bill is to make it the duty of the collectors to attend to the execution of the State Inſpection Laws, it having formerly been the duty of the State Collectors; Since the appointments were made by the United States, the officers did not conceive themſelves bound to pay particular attention to thoſe laws.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke on the ſubject, and the great importance of ſuch laws, and their punctual execution were enlarged on.

The Committee finally agreed to ſome amendments, which were adopted by the Houſe; and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

In committe of the whole on the bill for accepting the ceſſion made by the State of North Carolina of certain lands therein deſcribed.

In the preamble to the bill, the words "THE HONORABLE," were prefixed to the names of the Senators from North Carolina.

Mr. Page moved that thoſe words ſhould be ſtruck out. He obſerved that however honorable the gentlemen might be, and he was ready to acknowledge they were truly ſo; yet agreeable to the uſage of the Houſe, he conceived there was an impropriety in giving any titles. He hoped never to ſee the time when a legiſlative ſanction ſhould be given to ſuch diſtinctions. If a permanent ariſtocracy was ever eſtabliſhed among us, it would be thro this medium: Such titles have been productive of infinite miſchief in other countries: They are anti-republican, and as ſuch cannot be conferred with any propriety by this Houſe.

Mr Sedgwick obſerved, that if the Hon. gentleman was ready to acknowledge the Senators from the State of North-Carolina were truly honorable characters, he could ſee no miſchief or impropriety in ſaying ſo; it comports with the uſage of the ſeveral States: but, he conſidered it as a matter of trifling conſequence, and hoped the committee would not ſpend time in altercating the ſubject.

Mr. Page made ſome reply to Mr. Sedgwick, and the vote being taken, it paſſed in the affirmative by a great majority, and the words were ſtruck out.

A condition in the act of ceſſion, relative to the emancipation of ſlaves---that Congreſs ſhould not (as in the act for the government of the weſtern territory) provide for their freedom----occaſioned ſome debate; an amendment was propoſed and debated---but not adopted.

The committee reported the bill with the above amendment only---which was agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr Gilman of the committee of enrolment, informed the Houſe---that the appropriation and naturalization bills were preſented to the Preſident of the United States for his approbation, the 25th inſtant. Adjourned to Monday.

The committee of the whole houſe, to whom was referred the report of the committee on the memorial of the people called Quakers, and of the Pennſylvania and New-York ſocieties for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, agreed to the following---which was entered on the journals:

That the migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the States now exiſting ſhall think proper to admit, cannot be prohibited by Congreſs prior to the year 1808.

That Congreſs have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of ſlaves or in the treatment of them within any of the States, it remaining with the ſeveral States alone, to provide any regulation therein, which humanity and true policy may require.

That Congreſs have authority to reſtrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African trade for the purpoſe of ſupplying foreigners with ſlaves, and of providing by proper regulations for their humane treatment, during the paſſage of ſlaves imported by the citizens, into the ſaid States admitting ſuch importation.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 18.

The following is the Addreſs of the General-Aſſembly of Maryland to the Preſident of the United States.

WE, the general aſſembly of Maryland, avail ourſelves of the firſt occaſion afforded us, ſince your election to the office of Preſident of the United States, of expreſſing to you our gratitude for accepting that truly honorable, yet arduous ſtation; and of mingling our gratulations with thoſe of our country on this auſpicious event.

With pleaſure we anticipate the bleſſings which theſe ſtates will derive from the firmneſs and wiſdom of your adminiſtration. The paſt proofs of your reſpect for the rights of your fellow-citizens, amidſt the din of arms and rage of war, are a ſure pledge that theſe rights will be equally reſpected and cheriſhed by you in peace.

In this place, from which we now addreſs you, our predeceſſors lately ſaw the affecting ſcene of their patriot chief reſigning his military command, having fully accompliſhed its glorious ends.

The lapſe of a few years having proved the inadequacy of the late confederacy to the attainment of its objects, it affords ſubject of the moſt pleaſing reflection, that in the change which became neceſſary to the ſafety and welfare of the people of America, the Preſident of the United States ſhould be the ſame perſon to whom they were indebted for a long ſeries of the moſt important, glorious and diſintereſted ſervices.

This people have unanimouſly called upon you to preſide over their common councils, under a

well founded hope, that having asserted their independence by your skill in war, your wisdom and firmness in peace will avert the dangers of civil discord, and establish their union on so firm a basis that it will endure to the latest ages.

We reflect on these things with gratitude, and that for you the singular happiness was reserved of being twice the saviour of your country.

May that kind Providence, whose protection you have frequently experienced in the midst of many and great dangers, direct your measures, and long preserve a life, in the preservation of which such numbers feel themselves so deeply interested.

JOHN SMITH, *President of the Senate.*
GEORGE DENT, *Speaker of the House of Delegates.*

THE ANSWER.

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE, with the liveliest emotions of satisfaction, your expressions of gratitude for my having accepted the office of President of the United States, and your congratulations on that event.

From the enlightened policy of the legislature of the union, in conjunction with the patriotic measures of the state assemblies, I anticipate the blessings in reserve for these United States; and so far as my administration may be conducive to their attainment, I dare pledge myself to co-operate with those distinguished bodies, by constantly respecting and cherishing the rights of my fellow citizens.

Your mention of the place from whence you address me, awakens a succession of uncommon reflections.—In noticing the eventful period, since the resignation of my military command, I trace, with infinite gratitude, the agency of a Providence, which induced the people of America to substitute in place of an inadequate confederacy, a general government, eminently calculated to secure the safety and welfare of their country.

The good dispositions of this people, and their increasing attachment to a government of their own institution, with the aid of wisdom and firmness in their common councils, afford a well founded hope, that the danger of civil discord may be averted, and the union established on so solid a basis that it may endure to the latest ages.

When I reflect on the critical situation to which this country has been more than once reduced, I feel a kind of exultation in the character of my countrymen, who have rescued it from the threatened ruin by their virtue, fortitude, intelligence and unanimity.

I thank you for the favourable sentiments which you are pleased to express of my public conduct, and for the affectionate interest which you have the goodness to take in the success of my measures, and the preservation of my health. I pray for the divine Benedictions on you, gentlemen, and on your State.

G. WASHINGTON.

Address of the Town of Alexandria, to the honorable Thomas Jefferson, Esquire.

Alexandria, 11th March, 1790.

SIR,

YOU have returned to your native country. Permit us, the inhabitants of Alexandria, to join with the rest of our fellow-citizens in the warmest congratulations to you on that happy event. As a commercial town, we feel ourselves particularly indebted to you for the indulgencies which your enlightened representations to the Court of France have secured to our trade. You have freed commerce from its shackles and destroyed the first essay made in this country towards establishing a monopoly. But we assure you that these events, though more recent, are not more deeply impressed on our minds, than the whole tenor of your conduct, when we were struggling in the sacred Cause of Freedom. A sense of the benefits we have already derived from your talents and virtue, in the various offices you have filled, induces us to entertain the most auspicious hopes from your arrival at this crisis, when a Constitution, newly adopted, and which is to decide the fate of republican forms of Government, is commencing its operation; and when subjects of the highest importance to the Union, must necessarily be discussed. That you, Sir, in every walk of life, may meet with the reward of your meritorious services, and fulfil the high expectations of a free and republican people, is our sincere wish.

In behalf of the citizens of Alexandria,
WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. Mayor.

Thomas Jefferson, Esquire.

Alexandria, March 11, 1790.

SIR,

ACCEPT my sincere thanks, for yourself and the worthy citizens of Alexandria, for their kind congratulations on my return to my native country.

I am happy to learn that they have felt benefit from the encouragements to commerce which have been given by an allied Nation. But truth and candor oblige me, at the same time, to declare you are indebted for those encouragements solely to the friendly disposition of that Nation, which has shewn itself ready on every occasion to adopt all arrangements which might strengthen our ties of mutual interest and friendship.

Convinced that the republican is the only form of Government which is not eternally at open or secret war with the rights of mankind, my prayers and efforts shall be cordially contributed to the support of that we have so happily established.—It is, indeed, an animating thought that, while we are securing the rights of ourselves and our posterity, we are pointing out the way to struggling Nations, who wish, like us, to emerge from their tyrannies also. Heaven help their struggles, and lead them, as it has done us, triumphantly through them!

Accept, Sir, for yourself and the Citizens of Alexandria, the homage of my thanks for their civilities, and the assurance of those sentiments of respect and attachment, with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble Servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

WILLIAM HUNTER, *jun. Esq. Mayor of Alexandria.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FABLE.

WHEN honest HODGE to JANUS came,
His neighbor's Hogs and Sheep to blame;
Who, tho his fence was good and sound,
Found means to break into his ground;
JANUS, with sapient nod and speech,
Declar'd that *Law* could mend the breach;
"That plain as nose on human face,"
Great *damages* were in the case ——
Quoth HODGE, I'm glad *your* tho'ts are mine,
Your's are the breachy Sheep and Swine—
Hold! cries the lawyer in a fright!
If so—the case is alter'd quite.
Thus in political affairs,
Each mortal for the *Public* cares—
Taxes on taxes may be laid,
If only by our *neighbors* paid.
But tax *my own* peculiar calling,
Lord! what a raving, rout and bawling—
You'd think the very State was falling.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRESENT STATE OF *EUROPE.*

IN contemplating the present posture of affairs in the Eastern Hemisphere, a variety of contending ideas obtrude on the mind: The result will be a comparison between the progress of light, wisdom, and freedom in the *old* world and the *new*. In *Russia* we behold vast armies marched from one end of that immense empire to the other, for the purpose of adding to the *extent* of its territory, and the eclat of the Russian arms—when the country already in possession, is not one half populated—and the caprices of ambition, but a few years since thinned the land of millions of the people. Would an enlightened, free people, be thus subservient to the views of ambition?

It is more than a century since PETER THE GREAT, begun the work of civilization; and yet, the rays of freedom can scarcely be said to gleam on a country, where the whole body of the people are the *property* of the crown. But the splendors of victory; the charms of triumph; and the eulogium on Princes, Generals, and Heroes, (the illusions of fancy) are found to counterballance all the positive miseries of war and despotism. The prayer of every benevolent mind must be, may light arise in such Egyptian darkness.

In *Sweden* we behold a Monarch, whose character, so far as it unfolds itself, impresses the mind with favorable sentiments of his wisdom and magnanimity—still we are not furnished with such documents as enable us to form a competent judgment of the reasons which have induced the war with Russia.

Opinions on this point are various—some applaud—others condemn. Some recent accounts, indicate, however, that the war is not altogether popular: Certain extraordinary privileges have been lately granted to the inferior orders of the people—and every measure appears to be taken to keep up the spirit of hostility against the Russians.

Sweden was once free—but now it seems, the Monarch can divest one order of citizens of their ancient privileges, and bestow them on another, and still retain his popularity. Can the flame of freedom be said to illume such a country?

The commotions in the Austrian Netherlands are a novel and solemn spectacle. It is quite a new thing under the sun to behold the sons of the 'Cowl and the Cord' harnessing on the habiliments of war, and fighting under the standard of freedom. The Emperor laying (as they term it) sacrilegious hands on the endowments of Monasteries and Nunneries, and abrogating certain exclusive privileges, which they had long possessed, gave the first alarm to the people.

(To be continued.)

EULOGIUM ON MR. *PITT.*

FROM THE STAR. (LONDON.)

MR. PITT has been called, not *stigmatized*, for it is no reproach till his abilities shall be tried in war—the Minister of Peace. He has shewn himself the redeemer of his country, sinking under the mismanagement of a corrupt war-administration; and by his spirit on the late armament, he has secured alliances which will render us, by degrees, a tower of strength; and has given a proof of what we are to expect on a future emergency.

And how was this great political desideratum brought about? With an astonishing address and generalship, at the expense of less than half a million, whilst a former atrociously degenerated minister more than doubled our debt, with the sole consequence of a dismemberment of our American provinces, lost through neglect, corruption, and the stupidity, obstinacy, and want of foresight of our councils at home, at which he presided *ex officio*.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 27, 1790.

Extract of a letter from Derby, Connecticut, March 18.

The proposed duty on salt is contemplated with great disgust, the exportation of provisions is become a very important article of commerce; I yearly pack up 500 barrels; the salt amounts to a considerable sum---an enhanced duty will make my beef and pork meet the market at more than a shilling additional price---now, though the business is profitable, yet this duty will entirely break it up; our cattle upon a thousand hills will be a useless burthen on the earth; our pastures will be untenanted, our calves must be all killed---and in short all the graziers, butchers, packers, coopers and shippers of provisions will be ruined by this enhanced duty on salt.---There are other articles which might be noticed---shall only mention *snuff*; my wife takes a great deal, much to my comfort you may be sure---she says if it is made dearer by a new duty, *noses* may as well go out of fashion.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated Feb. 19.

"This minute a part of the hill of this place gave way, and buried a number of the inhabitants of the lower town in the ruins. The number that fell victims in this unhappy catastrophe is not yet ascertained."

The brig Minerva, Worth, from this port for Hudson, took fire on the 24th inst. near Fort Lee, and was nearly consumed.

The new Church lately built in Broadway on the site of the old Trinity Church, was on Thursday last solemnly consecrated and dedicated to the service of God, by the Right Reverend Father in God, SAMUEL, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York—assisted by the several gentlemen of the clergy belonging to the Church. A great number of people were assembled on this occasion. The President of the United States, together with the Rev. Clergy of the different denominations in this city, and many other persons of distinction were present. An excellent sermon, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. BEACH.

Thursday last a vote was passed in the House of Assembly of this State, declaring vacant the seat of the Hon. RUFUS KING, Esq. who, since his election into the Legislature, has been elected a Senator for this State in the Congress of the United States.

The poor mechanics and labourers of Europe, are turning their thoughts to the United States as an asylum from all the oppression of despotism, poverty and wretchedness. At present many obstacles are thrown in the way of emigration—but except their condition is meliorated by adopting a more humane and liberal policy on the part of their oppressors, necessity will surmount every impediment, and emigrations to this land of freedom, will in a great measure depopulate the old world.——

"Westward the Ball of Empire rolls."

Measures founded in wisdom, should be tenaciously adhered to—it is very easy to find faults, but extremely difficult to devise adequate remedies. On matters of finance and revenue, there are perhaps fewer competent judges than on any subject whatever—and yet there is none, on which superficial characters are more apt to decide with confidence. Propositions for new taxes are always fruitful topics of declamation—and the public are not unfrequently abused with the complaints of persons who pretending a regard to the *general welfare*, excite discontents among the people, to defeat measures calculated to promote the public good, merely because they imagine their private interest will be injured.

FIRMNESS in a minister appears to be an indispensable requisite to ensure success.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW YORK.

Brig Somerset, Hunt, Turks-Island.
——Brig Ann, Donaldson, Amsterdam.
——Brig Rebecca, Little, St. Thomas.
——Brig Robert, Douglass, Kingston.
——Brig Queen of the North, Durand, Cape Francois.
Schooner Rebecca, Swaine, Newbern, (N. C.)
——Schooner Lively, Major, Turk's-Island.
——Schooner Charming Sally, Howat, Norfolk.
Sloop Hudson Packet, Coffin, Gaudaloupe.
——Sloop Sally, Griffin, St. Martin's.
——Sloop Lady Haley, Tillinghast, Charleston.

ELEGIACK LINES.

To the Memory of Mrs. ABIGAIL JONES.

BY A LADY.

AH! what avails, that round her poliſh'd form
The modeſt Graces lent each varied charm!
Ah! what avails the friend-ſurrounded bier,
Or e'en a matchleſs Huſband's hopeleſs tear!

That *Mind*, where Virtue rais'd her ſpotleſs throne,
Where Bounty ſmil'd, and beaming Genius ſhone;
That *Touch*, which taught the ſwelling notes to roll,
That *Voice*, whoſe warbling wak'd the ſlumbering ſoul,
That *Fancy*, whence the pencil'd ſcenes aroſe,
That *Hand*, by which the living Landſcape glows,
Unconſcious ſleep! regardleſs of each care,
Which burſts the heart, and ſwells th' empaſſion'd tear,
The hovering Spirit wings its promis'd way,
And bending Seraphs guard the beauteous clay.

Bright as the Roſe, which ſinks beneath the ſtorm,
Fair as the gather'd Lilly's ſilver form,
Lamented Shade! for thee ſhall memory mourn,
And deathleſs praiſe thine hallow'd grave adorn!
With every grace the raptur'd ſoul to move,
Careſs'd by fortune, happy in thy love;
Ah! when did fate in equal ſplendour ſhine,
Or what bleſt Huſband knew a joy like thine!
Won by his worth, by his perfections charm'd,
Endear'd by Hope, by mutual fondneſs warm'd,
Each opening morn increaſing pleaſures knew,
In ſcenes of bliſs each cloſing day withdrew.

Great God of Wiſdom! On thy juſt decree,
What impious mortal dares to queſtion thee!
Why the *bleſt* ANNA yields her valued breath,
While the poor ſuppliant courts the graſp of death,
While ſome, whom ſad affliction calls her own,
Beneath this tedious weight of being groan,
In ſecret breathe the unavailing ſigh,
And cloud with ceaſeleſs tears the melting eye!
Or who the hidden ſprings of fate can find,
What ruling power directs the ſearching mind!
Why merit droops, and proſp'rous vice beguiles,
Why pity mourns, and rude oppreſſion ſmiles,
And while the *living* miſcreant laughs at woe,
O'er BEAUTY's Urn the tears of VIRTUE flow.

PHILENIA.

(Maſſachuſetts Centinel.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IN your paper, or in ſome other, I have lately ſeen ſtrictures, on the funding of the domeſtic continental debt, I mean that branch of it, which applies to the aſſumption of the bills of credit.

The object of thoſe ſtrictures if I rightly recollect, amounted to a complaint againſt the expected ratio of aſſumption. This the writer ſuppoſed, would be 40 for 1.

He ſupported his objection by ſaying that thoſe bills had come to the poſſeſſion of many of the preſent holders at the rate of 75, 100, 200, or 500 for one. Great injuſtice therefore would be done to the public, if by the ſingle ratio of 40 for 1, the whole exiſting ballance ſhould be called in.

And Sir, I imagine that many are ſenſible that this ſingle ratio of 40 for 1, cannot be conſidered as forming in any degree, a juſt and equitable mode of redemption. The reaſon ſtated is not the only one which exiſts as an objection, tho it muſt be allowed to be a very favorable one; for I myſelf have ſeen 14,000 dollars paſſed at a ſingle ſale at 200 for one; and have good aſſurance that much hath paſſed at 600 for 1.

But many ſay, that this mode is highly calculated to mar Public Faith; to injure private property, and deeply to wound ſome of the earlieſt and firmeſt friends to the liberties of America, and to the preſent Conſtitution.

It mars public faith ſay they, becauſe in the year 1775, certain ſums, tho not large ſums of this money were emitted. Its credit was ſupported by the moſt ſolemn reſolves of Congreſs. The twelve confederated colonies were pledged for the redemption of it. The good friends of the revolution gave it full and ample credit. Some ſold to the quarter maſters proviſions from their farms. Others ſold their goods for the cloathing of the army, and others exchanged coin for it; as the exigencies of the public, or of its ſervants required. Some of theſe identical good friends to the revolution, have from that day to the preſent, preſerved this identical money: and have for nearly fifteen years patiently waited the ability of thoſe who iſſued and promiſed, *to redeem*.

Theſe friends to Government were ſupported in their faith by an order of Congreſs of July 29th, 1775. "That each Colony pay its reſpective quota, in four equal annual payments. The firſt payment to be made on or before the laſt day of November, 1779, and ſo on to 1782."—And as Congreſs have ever expreſſed their intentions of doing ample juſtice to the creditors, it ſurely cannot be a fault in the creditors, that they had good faith in Congreſs, and patiently waited their ability to execute their good intentions; but it cannot be ſaid that there will be no fault in Government, when it is ſaid to theſe creditors, that the reward of your confidence and patience is, that you ſhall give up this money at 40 for 1. I need not explain how this plan would injure private property, and wound deeply, ſome, who have good right to protection from the preſent Conſtitution—Such do not boaſt of their numbers; but they rely on the juſtice of their claim. The ſmallneſs of the number, and the ſmall ſums they poſſeſs, will make the burthen of doing juſtice fit the lighter upon Government; and in addition to what hath appeared, afford an opportunity of ſhewing, that no injuſtice even to an individual is intended, or will be permitted if it can be prevented.

But how ſhall it be prevented is the queſtion. For the mode in particular I ſhall not pretend to dictate, by ſaying that a ſcale having ſome reſpect to date, or only reſpect to the time of poſſeſſion, duly proved, might prevent the injuſtice feared—but am bold to ſay, that the proprietors of ſome part of thoſe early emiſſions, while they ſee ſuch pains taken to prevent injuſtice, have the fulleſt confidence that their claims will not be overlooked.

PAUCI SED HONESTI.

GYPSUM, OR PLAISTER OF PARIS.

Experiments by Doctor LOGAN, *of Pennſylvania.*

EXPERIMENT, No. I.

IM the year 1785, I ſowed three acres of a light iſinglaſs ſoil, containing a little clay, with barley and clover. In the month of April the following year, I divided the field into three parts, and ſtrewed ſix buſhels of French gypſum on No. 1; the ſame quantity of the American gypſum, brought from the Bay of Fundy, on No. 2, and left the immediate ſpace, No. 3, without any.—On cutting the firſt crop that year, little difference could be obſerved; the ſecond crop produced double the quantity of graſs, whence the gypſum had been put; and the ſucceeding year the difference was ſtill greater in favor of this manure. Early in October in 1787, the clover lay was ploughed once about four inches deep, was ſowed with rye, and in that rough ſtate was harrowed. The rye was of a ſuperior quality, and double the quantity, on No. 1 and No. 2, than on No. 3. After harveſt the rye-ſtubble was ploughed, and ſowed with buck-wheat, when a ſtriking difference was ſtill obſervable in favor of the gypſum, and which continues in the preſent crop of Indian corn.

EXPERIMENT, No. II.

In April, 1787, I ſowed three acres of potatoe ground (a light loam) with barley and clover. Juſt as the barley was above ground, ſome of the gypſum was ſtrewed diagonally acroſs the field about 8 feet wide. Little or no difference could be obſerved in the barley; but in the month of September following, there was a ſtriking difference in the clover, in favor of the manure, which would have afforded a good crop of hay, whilſt the remainder of the field was but indifferent.—I have frequently put gypſum upon grain, without obſerving any immediate difference in the appearance of the crops.

EXPERIMENT, No. III.

In April 1786, ſix acres of a poor iſinglaſs ſoil, ſituated on Germantown hill, were ſowed with oats, the ground not having been manured for 20 years; it produced a crop not paying expences. In April 1787, one half of the field was covered with gypſum, ſix buſhels to the acre. The latter end of the ſame ſummer that part on which the manure had been put produced good paſture of blue graſs and white clover, whilſt the remainder afforded little but a few ſcattered weeds. In October the field was ploughed once, and ſowed with rye; at harveſt the former produced ten buſhels to the acre, the latter not above five.

EXPERIMENT, No. IV.

A field of 15 acres, a light loam, was, in April 1784, ſowed with barley and clover; the produce only twenty buſhels to the acre, the ground not having been ſufficiently manured. In 1785, it produced a good firſt and a tolerable ſecond crop of clover. In 1786 the firſt crop but tolerable, the ſecond very indifferent, and therefore paſtured. In the ſpring 1787, I wiſhed to try if gypſum would not renew the clover. In the month of April the whole field was covered with gypſum, ſix buſhels to the acre, except the width of twenty feet through the middle of the field. St. John's wort, mullain, and other weeds had taken ſuch poſſeſſion of the ground, that altho the manure produced a great luxuriance of graſs, yet being full of weeds, it did not anſwer for hay, and therefore was paſtured until October 1788; the whole was then ploughed 8 inches deep with a ſtrong three horſe Dutch plough: Laſt April it was well harrowed, and croſs ploughed 4 inches deep with a light two horſe plough, leaving the ſod at the bottom. The field was ſewed with ſpring barley; at harveſt the difference of the crop was aſtoniſhingly great in favor of the part where the gypſum had been put two years before. This ground is now under wheat and winter barley, which have a promiſing appearance; the rotted ſod being turned up and mixed with the ſoil, affords a ſtrong nouriſhment to the preſent crop.

EXPERIMENT, No. V.

I put a quantity of gypſum three years ago on ſeveral ſmall patches of a tough ſod; it produced a difference in the ſtrength of vegetation, which is ſtill obſervable. From the above recited experiments it appears,

1ſt. That there is no difference between the European and American gypſum.

2d. That gypſum acts as an immediate manure to graſs, and afterwards in an equal degree to grain.

3d. That one dreſſing will continue in force ſeveral ſucceeding crops.

To be SOLD,

At PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Firſt Day of APRIL next, (if not diſpoſed of before, at Private Sale.)

THAT pleaſant and valuable Place formerly called COLES-FERRY, now by the name of VANDUZER'S, on Staten Iſland, Richmond County, with two good ſufficient Pettiaugers for the ferrying buſineſs. It is a beautiful ſituation, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Ferry, or Tavern, on Staten-Iſland, and an excellent Shad and Herring Fiſhery within 20 yards of the door, Black-Fiſh, and all other kind of Fiſh in their ſeaſon. It is likewiſe the beſt and moſt convenient Ferry to Long-Iſland, where a number of paſſengers paſs and repaſs. It lies within two miles of the Point of the Narrows, and between 8 and 9 miles from New-York. There is about 30 acres of excellent good Land, chiefly Meadow, with a very good Wharf, Houſe, Barn and Garden—the whole being in good repair. It will alſo make a beautiful Country Seat, fit for any gentleman.

For Particulars enquire of JOHN ANDERSON, corner of the Exchange, or CHARLES M'LEAN, White Hall, New-York, or of Meſſrs BYERSS and REILLY, Staten-Iſland, or of the Subſcriber on the premiſes, where the conditions of ſale will be made known. ABRAHAM VANDUZER.

William Taylor,

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BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
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A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.

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JAMAICA Spirits,	5/6.	Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6/.
Antigua Rum,	4/9. a 5/.	Do. 18. inch do.	18/
St. Croix, do.	4/8.	Butt white oak ſtaves,	35/.
Country, do.	3/.	Pipe do. do.	9l.
Molaſſes,	2/.	Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10/.
Brandy,	6/6. a 6/3.	Do. do. heading,	8l.
Geneva,	5/.	Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	8l. 6/.
Do. in caſes,	28/. a 29/.	Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5/
Muſcovado Sugar,	80/. a 72/.	Do. French do.	6l.
Loaf, do.	1/3.	Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
Lump, do.	1/1½.	Whiteoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	10d.
Pepper,	3/.3	Red wood, per ton,	28l.
Pimento,	1/. a 1/4.	Fuſtick,	10l.
Coffee,	1/7. a 1/8.	Beaver, per lb.	12/. a 16/.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3/. a 6/.	Otter per ſkin,	9/. 32/.
Do. French,	18/.	Grey fox,	4/7.
Rice,	21.	Martin,	4/10.
Superfine Flour,	58/.	Racoon,	3/6 a 7/6.
Common do.	50/.	Muſkrat,	10d. a 14d.
Rye do.	26/. a 28/.	Beaver hats,	64/.
Indian Meal,	18/. 20/.	Caſtor do.	48/.
Rye,	4/9. pr. buſh.	Chocolate,	14d.
Wheat,	10/6.	Cocoa,	70/. a 80/.
Corn, (Southern)	4/.	Cotton,	1/9.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3. a 4/6.	Tar, pr. bar.	10/.
Beef, firſt quality,	45/. a 48/.	Pitch,	14/.
Pork, firſt quality,	70/. a 75/.	Turpentine,	18/. a 20/.
Oats,	1/7.	Tobacco, James River,	4d. a 3½d.
Flax-ſeed,	5/.	Do. York,	4d. a 3½d.
Ship bread per cwt.	21/.	Do. Rappahanock,	2d a 3½d.
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. a 30l.	Do. Maryland, coloured,	5½d.
Do. bloomery,	25l. a 26l.	Do. Weſtern-ſhore,	2d a 3½d.
Swedes do.	46l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60/.
Ruſſia do.	30l.	Do. bars,	68/.
Pig-iron,	8l 10/. a 9l.	Do. Shot,	68/.
German ſteel,	9d. per lb.	Red lead,	68/.
Nails American, by caſk. per. lb.	4d. 14d.	White do. dry,	95/.
Do. do. do.	6d. 12d.	White do. in oil,	5l. 12/.
Do. do. do.	8d. 9½d.	Salt-petre hams,	7½d.
Do. do. do.	10d.	Spermaceti candles,	3/.
Do. do. do.	12d.	Mould do.	11d. a 1/.
Do. do. do.	20d.	Tallow dipt,	9½d.
Do. do. do,	24d. 7½d a 8½d.	Soap,	5d. a 8d.
Pot aſh, per ton,	39l. a 40l.	Caſtile ſoap,	9d. a 10d.
Pearl aſh,	48l a 50l.	Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb.	15d.
Bees-wax per lb.	2/.	Country do.	5d.
Mackarel per barr.	26/. a 30/.	Butter,	1/.
Herrings,	18/.	Hyſon tea,	9/6. a 10/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10d.	Sequin do.	6/6.
Dominico, do.	9d.	Bohea do.	2/8. a 2/9
Honduras, do.	7d.	Ginſeng,	2/. a 2/6.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton.	8l.	Starch Poland,	7d.
Do. chipped.	14l.	Snuff,	2/3.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10/.	Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh.	3/6.
1 inch do.	5l.	Liverpool do.	2/.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.	Madeira wine, pr. pipe,	60l. a 90l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.	Port,	46l.
1 inch do.	3l. 10/.	Liſbon, pr. gal.	5/.
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.	Teneriff,	4/.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.	Fyall,	3/3.
1 inch do.	4l.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt.	8l.
Pitch pine ſcantling,	3l. 8/.	Nail rods, pr. ton,	34l. 36l.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles,	1l. 10/.	Lintſeed oil, pr. gal.	4/.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8/.	Whale do. pr. barrel,	50/. a56/.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10/	Spermaceti do,	6l.
		Shake-down hhds.	3/6

By the Viſitors and Governors of ST. JOHN'S *College in the State of Maryland, February* 10, 1790.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT at the regular quarterly meeting on the ſecond Tueſday in *November* next, the Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College, elect a Principal of the ſaid College; that it be the duty of the Principal to ſuperintend the College according to regulations hereafter to be eſtabliſhed, and in conjunction with the Vice-Principal, to teach the higher authors in Latin and Greek—and the higher branches of ſcience uſually taught in other American Colleges; and that he receive for his ſervices, an annual ſalary of £.500 current money, equal to £.300 ſterling of Great-Britain, or 1,333 ⅓ Spaniſh dollars, to be paid quarterly.

That at the next quarterly meeting, on the ſecond Tueſday in *May* next, the board elect a maſter of writing and arithmetic in ſaid St. John's College; and that he receive for his ſervices, an annual ſalary of £.150 current money to be paid quarterly.

That Mr. Wallace, Mr. Carroll, of Carrolton, and Mr. Hanſon, be a committee to write a letter in behalf of this board, to Doctor Price, Doctor Reeſe, and Doctor Kippis, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, incloſing a copy of the Reſolve reſpecting the appointment of a Principal; requeſting them to recommend a man proper to be elected Principal of St. John's College, and aſſuring them, that if the man, whom they ſhall recommend, be approved of—immediate information thereof ſhall be given.

That the ſeveral Reſolves for electing a Principal and maſter of writing and arithmetic, be publiſhed in ſuch newſpapers as the ſaid committee ſhall think proper.

Teſt, NICHOLAS BRICE, Sec'ry.

☞ The public are requeſted to take notice that if a proper character in America ſhall offer, the Viſitors are free to appoint him; and that they wiſh to elect a Principal, as early as is conſiſtent with propriety, and the laſting welfare of the College.

Any perſon deſirous of offering himſelf either as a Principal of St. John's College, or maſter of writing and arithmetic, will be pleaſed by writing to inform any one, or the whole of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Charles Carroll, now in Congreſs, Mr. Charles Wallace, in Annapolis, and the Chancellor of Maryland.

The printers of America are requeſted to inſert in their reſpective newſpapers the foregoing Reſolves and notifications; and to inform their fellow-citizens, that St. John's College, after a variety of untoward diſaſtrous circumſtances, was opened and dedicated in November laſt; that the plan of this riſing ſeminary comprehends two ſchools for philoſophy or the higher branches of ſcience, under the Principal and Vice-Principal—a ſchool for the learned languages under a profeſſor, an aſſiſtant maſter, and uſhers to be appointed, according to the number of ſtudents; and a ſchool for writing and arithmetic ſubordinate to the grammar ſchool; that John M'Dowell, A. M. is already engaged as profeſſor of philoſophy—the Rev. Ralph Higginbottom, profeſſor of languages, and Mr. Patric M'Grath his aſſiſtant maſter; that there is a moral certainty that by the 17th of March, the number of ſtudents will exceed fifty. Indeed from the fortunate ſituation of St. John's College, the amount and ſtability of its funds, the character and reſidence of its truſtees, there is the faireſt proſpect preſented of its anſwering in the fulleſt extent the purpoſe of its liberal and wiſe founders, and benefactors.

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